

Office of the general governor of Turkestan and its activity in historiography

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the period of the invasion of the Russian Empire, one of the darkest and most dangerous periods in the history of Turkestan, and the historiography of its governing regimes, methods of administration and state institutions and their activities. By the nineteenth century, the khanates, weakened by civil war, could not withstand the onslaught of the Russian Empire. This was because they were hostile to each other. After the Russian Empire conquered Turkestan, it established its own colonial order. The goal was to keep Turkestan under its chains for a long time and to suppress the feelings of national liberation. To this end, he introduced his own administrative style, including the governor's office, which was the main governing body. This small research paper describes the policy of the Russian Empire towards these goals and its coverage in historiography.

Keywords: Turkestan, Khanates, Governor-General, Nizam, Military People's Administration, Chancellery.

1. Introduction

By the 19th century, the military and economic power of nations had played a decisive role in determining the global position of nations. Historically, human society has gone through several stages of development over the years. By the sixteenth century, the next historical epoch, the establishment of capitalist relations, had begun a radical change in society. The sharp increase in production relations has increased the demand for raw materials and cheap labor, as well as markets for goods. This, in turn, led to wars of aggression and looting. Economically strong nations began to subjugate weak economies militarily or economically. At the same time, Russia, which was backward compared to other colonial powers, but was militarily and economically stronger than the Central Asian khanates, began to focus on our territory. Russia, which originally occupied the Siberian territories, was cautious in its relations with the Central Asian states and tried to establish relations only through trade relations, but by the beginning of the 18th century its relations with our territories began to deviate from equality.

Diplomatic relations and embassy missions throughout the 18th century were not only of economic importance, but their essence was not a secret to the khanates, including the Khiva khanate. During the period up to the 18th century, the Russian Empire, which managed to move its borders to the south, became a border with the Central Asian khanates. The relationship, which began with diplomatic missions through trade and economic ties, has gradually changed in form and content. The main reason for this was the internal struggles, the wars with the bird states, and the fact that the relations of production fell into disrepair and became uncompetitive. As a negative result of the change in relations, the military operations of 1864-1885 turned the land of Turkestan into a colony. This meant, first of all, the violation of the existing administrative systems in our region and the introduction of administrative systems in the interests of the empire.

2. (Material and Methods) Information and Methods

The main source of information on the topic is the works of Russian and Uzbek historians. Because most of the information and archives of this period are written in Russian, as well as the issue of coverage of modern history in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to re-examine the sources, to take a position of truth without expressing the views of classes or systems. In the coverage of the topic, more attention was paid to the method of comparative analysis. Contradictory information was supplemented by scientific articles based on archival data.

3. Results

The results of the research show that the main goal of the Russian Empire in Turkestan is to maintain the chain of domination for a long time, to use the country's natural and material resources efficiently, to create a cheap working class and, most importantly, to achieve national liberation. consisting of breaking them. The main means of achieving this goal was to radically change the existing regimes or to coordinate their policies

with those in the interests of the empire. To this end, government agencies unknown to the local population were established to govern Turkestan, and they became dependent on the center not only legally but also in all areas. An extensive description of the concluding part of the topic will be provided during the discussion.

4. Discussion

After the conquest of the Turkestan khanates by the Russian Empire, the imperial government turned its attention to changing the order of governance in the region, and on this basis made it its main goal to quell the liberating sentiments of the local people. If we look at history, we can see that foreigners who have invaded our territory over the centuries have collected taxes from them without radically changing the order of local government, or left representatives of local dynasties in power by agreeing to pay annual tribute. However, after the conquest of Turkestan, the Russian Empire introduced a style of governance that served the interests of the empire, undermining the centuries-old tradition of governance. We will witness the transition to the league.

According to historian Sh Gafforov, the district administration consists of the head of the district, the head of the district office, the head of the Samarkand and Kattakurgan departments, two assistant heads of departments (one Russian, the other a local, a translator and others). [pp. 5, 8]. Apparently, only one of the existing positions is composed of representatives of the local nation, representing the interests of the Russian Empire in the field of governance.

In the occupied northern territories of the Kokand Khanate, with the formation of the Turkestan region, the center of which was the city of Tashkent, which was part of the Orenburg Governor-General, the first Statutes were introduced to establish the governance of the population. According to N.I Krasnyakov, in 1865 a "Temporary Regulation" was introduced to govern the Turkestan region, which was also temporary, only to adapt to the conditions. [P. 10.81] On the basis of this Regulation, all power in Turkestan was vested in the military. The "Military People's Administration" was introduced.

The scientist Sh. Gafforov noted that the "military situation" factor played an important role in the development of the first policy documents on the management of the Governor-General of Turkestan. [P. 5.6] Indeed, the complete militarization of the administrative process and the alienation of indigenous peoples from the administration reflected the colonial nature of the imperial government.

As a result of the establishment of the Governor-General of Turkestan by the decree of Emperor Alexander II in 1867, the imperial officials developed a new charter to consolidate power, which was approved by the emperor. According to Vasilev D.V in order to maintain the colonial order for a long time, a new charter was adopted in 1886, which created a state of integrated governance. [p. 8.2] This situation was confirmed also by historian Mahmudova N.B. She writes that the normative documents governing Turkestan under the Charter of 1886 are fully secured. [7, p. 125] The severe economic policy in Turkestan and the uprisings that resulted from its negative consequences Therefore, in 1892, emergency regulations were introduced for the Syrdarya, Samarkand, and Fergana regions. [p. 11.92] In addition, the number of servicemen serving in the Turkestan military district was sharply increased.

It is possible that Turkestan was a remote area of the Russian Empire, and the high level of military privileges served in other regions also led to a large influx of troops into the region. According to Kostenko L.F, the number of servicemen in the Turkestan military district during this period was 31,313. [p.14.208]. The imperial government retains control without interfering with the subordination of the local population. But it also required an official of a local nationality elected or appointed to serve the interests of the empire. As proof of our opinion, According to Sh. Gafforov, "the Tsarist government was very careful in its personnel policy. For example, the military governor had the right to call a new election if the activities of a local official did not satisfy the authorities. "[P. 5,15]

Although the Governor-General of Turkestan was established in 1867, officials were appointed and the management process began, in other words, the specific functions of each governing body were defined, but the main governing body was the Chancellery of the Governor-General of Turkestan. None of the governing bodies introduced in the territories of the Russian Empire had as much authority as the Governor-General's Court. Dobromislov A.I's idea about the activity of the court that the Chancellery, as the supreme body after the occupation of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, began its work on July 15, 1867, also confirms that the court was the highest instance. [P. 3,49] .The Chancellery as the supreme authority - Collected reports on economic activities and submitted them to the Governor-General, supervised the offices and officials of the administrative unit. The beginning of the work of the court is confirmed by these views in the book "Tsarist colonial system in Turkestan", co-authored by Abdurahimov N. and Ergashev F. "Adjutant General K.P. Kaufman, who was appointed Governor-General of Turkestan by the order of the Russian Emperor No. №-44844 of July 15, 1867, received on the same day Colonel Gaines A.K. By appointing Gaines to the office of the chancellery, he demanded that the work process be intensified. "[P. 1,36] It is clear that the organization and operation of the chancellery were extremely important. Because the organization of office work requires a lot of statistics on the economic, social, cultural and ethnographic processes of the newly conquered Turkestan region, and without this information the rule of the Russian Empire in the country could not be maintained for a long time .

Special mention should be made of Bakhtiyor Ergashev, Professor of the Faculty of History of SamSU, Doctor of Historical Sciences, for studying, analyzing the activities of the Chancellery of the Governor General of Turkestan and the documents collected in it and stored in the National Archives. The scientist in his "Historiography and methods of historical analysis of the history of the clerical work of the Turkestan General Governor's Office" provides extensive lighting. [p. 6,309]. The scholar's following comments on the working papers of the chancellery show the extent to which the chancellery documents are included in the process of historical research. "Chancellery documents are documents that help us to imagine the form of government of the Russian Empire." [P. 2.28]

In most of the research conducted by our scholars and foreign scholars, the Governor-General's Office was considered the most authoritative organization in the country. Until 1886, due to the lack of clear policy documents, the Chancellery reconsidered both justice and the judiciary. [p. 12,201]. It was not until 1886, with the adoption of the Basic Law, that the judiciary was formed as a separate and higher instance. Historian D. Ziyoyeva described the Chancellery's judicial documents as lenient in criminal cases against Europeans. "Office workers often escaped punishment when they made mistakes or were sent to other areas to be overlooked." [P. 4,71]

Of course, such activities of the chancellery and the main governing bodies, which operate on the territory of Turkestan at their own will, are not out of the control of the government. For this purpose, control commissions have been sent. For example, in 1882-1884 the Secret Adviser Girs Commission, in 1908-1910 the Senator KK Palen Commission, etc. [p. 9,256] confirms his views.

5. Conclusion

From the above considerations, it is also clear that the body representing the interests of the Empire, the Governor-General's Office, acted as the main authority in the governing process in the country and oversaw the work of all existing governing bodies. The statistical data collected by them are now stored in the National Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are considered as one of the main sources for studying the history of our country in the XIX-XX centuries. The study and analysis of stored data requires further research.

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